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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Office of Education Services

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Several people who are prominent in their fields participated in the Library's 1991 Summer Educators Institute, such as (from left) Louis Fisher, senior specialist in American government and public administration, Congressional Research Service; Judge Harry T. Edwards, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; and Drew S. Days III, professor, Yale Law School. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

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LC Responds to Deacidification Bids from Industry

All Offers Are Turned Down

The Library of Congress has turned down offers from three industrial firms to undertake the massive task of deacidifying, and thus preserving, millions of books in its collections.

"None of the offers received could meet all of the technical and business requirements," said Gerald Garvey, the Library's deacidification program manager. "We wanted industry to carry out this task, and so far, they haven't been able to do it. We are sorely disappointed."

Since the early 1970s, Library of Congress preservation specialists have been exploring techniques to preserve books printed on acid paper—that is, most books published since the mid-1800s. Because of the acid present in the paper, such books slowly disintegrate. As a part of a cooperative preservation program to preserve information in the most fragile books in the nation's libraries, the Library has been microfilming thousands of valuable books each year, a slow and costly process, even as its specialists have tested chemical processes to remove the acid from books en masse.

In September 1990, LC issued a "request for proposals" from industry for deacidifying its book collections. The performance requirements were set after yearlong Library consultations with conservators and preservation scientists from around the world. LC solicited comments from industry; six firms responded with information on their various processes. The General Accounting Office reviewed the "request for proposals" before it was issued.

The final request for proposals included requirements for toxicological and environmental safety, process efficacy and other preservation needs, the aesthetic appearance of treated books—as well as the firm's business plans and financial information.

Brittle books: The Library has rejected all bids submitted by firms hoping to undertake mass deacidification of LC's collections. *Photo from LC Archive*

In addition, potential contractors (or "offerors") were required to treat a set of 500 books to confirm technical information contained in their proposals and to show conformance with the Library's specifications. The Library, via competitive process, picked an independent testing laboratory, the Institute for Paper Science and Technology in Atlanta, to test the treated demonstration sets of books.

Although a half-dozen firms had shown interest earlier, only three firms applied for a contract.

Data from the institute's analyses were documented in a set of reports relating to extension of book life, alkaline reserve, appearance, odor and other factors.

In March 1991 the 14-member Source Selection Evaluation Board, headed by Peter Johnson of Congress' Office of Technology Assessment, convened to evaluate the offerors' submissions. The board evaluated written proposals submitted by the offerors, the data obtained from the independent testing laboratory, and firsthand information gained from site visits to the treatment facilities. Data collected from the 500-book demonstration sets were vital to the board's conclusion that no offeror satisfied all the technical requirements of the solicitation. The board submitted its findings to the Library in July 1991.

Following extensive study of the board report, the Library decided to cancel the procurement, and the offerors have been so notified.

"The enormous challenge of preserving a substantial portion of the Library's collections from loss through acidic embrittlement remains," said James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress. "With the support of the Congress, the Library plans to continue efforts to identify and begin using viable, affordable, technically acceptable mass deacidification technologies for saving its collections."

L'Enfant's Plan Gets a Face-Lift

Computer Creates Enhanced Version of Plan for Washington

Two hundred years ago last month, Pierre Charles L'Enfant journeyed to Philadelphia, the temporary headquarters of the new government of the United States, to show President George Washington the still unfinished manuscript draft of his plan for the nation's capital city.

In commemoration of that event and L'Enfant's brilliant design—which has remained the basic blueprint for the city of Washington—the Library of Congress in cooperation with the National Geographic Society, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the National Park Service held a press conference Aug. 26 at the Library to announce the publication of a newly created digitized version of the L'Enfant plan, as well as a full-color facsimile of the original manuscript.

Richard Stephenson, specialist in American cartographic history in the Library's Geography and Map Division, and K. Eric Anderson, chief of the Eastern Mapping Center, USGS, discussed the history of the plan and explained the process by which it was scanned and digitized. Mr. Anderson referred to the project as "a labor of love for the people involved."

With the digitized version of the plan, for the first time in many years it is possible to discern all of the details that Pierre L'Enfant included on his draft plan, including some penciled notations added later by Thomas Jefferson. Parts of the plan had become virtually illegible due to the fading and deterioration of the manuscript, and a 19th century effort to preserve the plan by varnishing it had the unfortunate opposite effect of seriously degrading the image.

Benjamin Forgey (left), *Washington Post* architecture critic, joins Geography and Map's Richard Stephenson and USGS's K. Eric Anderson during the Aug. 26 L'Enfant plan press conference.

The digitally enhanced version of the 1791 L'Enfant plan is made possible by an unusual public-private partnership between three agencies of the federal government and a private organization, all of which have a great interest in the L'Enfant plan and what it represents. It is the first time that this process has been attempted with a historic map, and many questions had to be resolved along the way.

The project was initiated four years ago, in April 1987, as part of a six-part joint project financed in large part by a grant of $348,250 to the Library of Congress from the National Geographic Society to catalog, restore, preserve and publish the Library's unique collection of some 3,000 maps and 250 atlases covering Washington, D.C. The original manuscript of L'Enfant's early plan for the new capital city is the jewel of that collection.

The National Capital Region of the National Park Service was interested in using the new version of the L'Enfant plan to help celebrate the bicentennial of the nation's capital, and it contributed $25,000 to assist with the project to digitize the plan.

In May 1988 Library of Congress cartographic and conservation specialists transported the L'Enfant plan to the USGS Eastern Mapping Center in Reston, Va., so that it could be photographed with a special camera on high-contrast film to produce a full-size film negative.

USGS experts carefully scanned the negative, converting the features of L'Enfant's plan to a digital format. The digital data were then displayed on edit stations, allowing the operators to remove background clutter (varnish and other stains and blemishes) and enhance the dot and linear patterns as well as text that comprised the original plan.

A capital effort: The enhanced 1791 L'Enfant Plan came to fruition after completion of a four-year endeavor by three agencies of the federal government and a private organization. The results can be seen in the LC exhibit "City of Magnificent Distances" in the Madison Building.

Library of Congress cartographic specialists carefully reviewed the printouts to ensure that nothing was inadvertently added or dropped from the plan as it is preserved today.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant was a brilliant but somewhat headstrong engineer and protégé of George Washington, who, as early as September 1789, was writing to Washington "to sollicit the favor of being Employed in this Business" of designing the new capital city.

On July 16, 1790, President Washington signed the act establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the U.S. government, "not exceeding ten miles square, to be located on the river Potomac." By January 1791 Washington had appointed three commissioners in accordance with the 1790 act to "define and limit a district of territory . . . for the permanent seat of the government of the United States," and by February of that year L'Enfant had been appointed by Washington to be the engineer for the project.

L'Enfant worked intensively on the preparation of a preliminary plan of the capital city throughout the spring and visited Washington at Mount Vernon in June to show him an early draft (which is no longer extant).

By August, L'Enfant had revised his plan, and it is this copy, now in the Library's custody, that he presented to President Washington in Philadelphia in August 1791.

Because of delays in completing a copy for the engravers (which Washington wanted to use for the sale of lots), as well as unhappiness on the part of the commissioners over L'Enfant's apparent highhandedness in making independent decisions about the laying out of the city, L'Enfant was removed from his position as engineer for the project in February 1792.

Despite the controversies that swirled around Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791–1792, there can be no question that the nation's capital owes its basic plan and design to his particular vision. The familiar grid of his plan is visible even today on the latest photomosaics of the city.

[The new digitally enhanced version of the plan and a color facsimile of the original manuscript are available as a set from the Library of Congress for $35. They are the same size as the original manuscript, which measures 73 x 103 cm (28⅞ x 40½ inches). See the announcement on p. 363 for ordering information.]

The original manuscript of the L'Enfant plan will be a highlight of the exhibition "City of Magnificent Distances," which focuses on the planning and mapping of the city of Washington; it opens in the Madison foyer and the Madison Gallery on Oct. 17. —*Helen Dalrymple*

Read More About It

Center for the Book Suggests:

The City of Washington: An Illustrated History, by the Junior League of Washington, D.C. Knopf, 1985.

Creating the Federal City, 1774–1800: Potomac Fever, by Kenneth R. Bowling. The American Institute of Architects Press, 1988.

The Life of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, by H. Paul Caemmerer. Da Capo Press, 1970. (reprint of 1950 edition)

The Mall in Washington, 1791–1991, edited by Richard Longstreth. National Gallery of Art, 1991.

Monumental Washington: The Planning and Development of the Capital Center, by John W. Reps. Princeton University Press, 1967.

Through a Fiery Trial: Building Washington, 1790–1800, by Bob Arnebeck. Madison Books, 1990.

Washington: A History of the Capital 1800–1950, by Constance McLaughlin Green. Princeton University Press, 1962.

Washington at Home: An Illustrated History of the Neighborhoods in the Nation's Capital, edited by Kathryn Schneider Smith. Windsor Publications, 1988.

For these and other books, visit your library and bookstore.

Terpsichorean Testament:

LC Receives New Videotapes Documenting Martha Graham

Ron Protas; Dr. Billington; John Newsom, assistant chief of the Music Division; John Frohnmayer; Judith Schlosser, chairman of the board of the Martha Graham Center; and Linda Hodes, associate artistic director of the center, during the July 29 ceremony; Martha Graham at the premiere of *Appalachian Spring*, in LC's Coolidge Auditorium, Oct. 30, 1944. *Photo from LC Archive*

In a July 29 ceremony at the Library, John E. Frohnmayer, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), presented James H. Billington with 44 videotapes and a 35mm film documenting some of the ballets and dance techniques of Martha Graham.

Ron Protas, general director of the Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance, responded to questions from the press.

These videotapes constitute the first major retrospective documentation of the work of Ms. Graham, who died this spring. Initiated by a matching grant of $250,000 from the Arts Endowment to the Martha Graham Center in 1984, this project of documenting an important body of Ms. Graham's work has just been completed. The grant was the single largest ever made by NEA for dance documentation and preservation.

The centerpiece of the 1984 Graham Film Grant was Ms. Graham's desire to create three perspectives of each of three ballets—a performance recording, a full rehearsal of the work and a segment in which specific Graham techniques employed in the dance are demonstrated. She called this approach "layered film," and hoped that the methodology might set a standard for documenting her ballets. The three ballets that received this comprehensive "layered" treatment are *Cave of the Heart* (1946); *Errand into the Maze* (1947); and *Acts of Light* (1981).

The grant also enabled the Martha Graham Center to add a music track to a 35mm silent film made in 1935 of her early masterwork *Frontier* (in which she is the sole performer), to make work tapes of some 30 dances in her company repertory within the period 1984–1986, and to document Ms. Graham teaching and coaching dancers in her studio.

The donation of these materials to the Library of Congress and the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center is the result of a longstanding policy on the part of the Dance Program of the National Endowment for the Arts to ensure that videos or films produced with grant money from the NEA are made available for study purposes.

The Library of Congress played an important part in Martha Graham's career, because the ballets *Appalachian Spring* (Copland-Graham), *Herodiade* (Hindemith-Graham) and *Imagined Wing* (Milhaud-Graham) were commissioned by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for the Library. The three ballets had their premieres at the Library's Coolidge Auditorium in 1944 with Martha Graham performing with her company. —*Helen Dalrymple*

Office of Education Services:
Library's Link to the Nation's Youth

by Carolyn Brown

As a young child I idled away hours rubbing my small fingers over the miniature figures, moon gates, arched bridges, variegated leaves, craggy mountains and punted fishing boats of my mother's carved cinnabar Chinese vase. The sensual delights of those tactile ramblings opened my imagination to worlds and wonders far beyond the ordinary, middle-class neighborhood of Queens, New York, where I grew up.

"Exposure," the term usually used to describe the supplemental cultural and intellectual experiences that we provide the young, is a thin and colorless word that barely expresses what such experiences give to children. Yet exposure, both for the young and their mentors, and the possibilities exposure offers, underlies the mission and goals of the Library's Office of Education Services.

• • •

Conceived in the context of the current national imperative to improve education, the Office of Education Services sees its mission as the marshaling of the Library's "staff and stuff"—the people and the collections of the world's greatest repository of knowledge—to support the intellectual nurturing of the nation's young. The nationwide educational crisis demands response and leadership from all quarters. The Library, along with other major institutions, feels obligated to join in introducing the young to the skills, knowledge and civil duties necessary to preserve a free society in a changing world. The importance of the connection between education and national strength has never been clearer.

The challenge posed to me as the Office's first director has been to determine which contributions the Library can best make, given that it only serves readers above high school age.

I am convinced that the crucial factor in enabling youths to reach their full potential is the "tough love" relationship between youths and the adults who guide them. To be effective, all programs, however structured, must buttress that connection, which fosters learning and disciplined freedom.

Carolyn Brown discusses the Summer Institute with participant Bruce Eighmey of Kansas City. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

The Programs. The Library's contributions are supplemental, offering support to the nitty-gritty daily work of others in transmitting and acquiring knowledge. Although schools are hardly the exclusive custodians of "education," the Office focuses on reaching kindergarten through 12th grade students through their classrooms. College education is within the Office's purview but is not a current preoccupation.

Each of the Office's several programs performs the twofold purpose of working directly with specific persons as well as serving as a catalyst and model for others. The latter is particularly important because the Office operates on a tight budget and must leverage its resources to reach a broader constituency.

Created in September 1991, the Office of Education Services stretches its effectiveness through partnerships with programs within the Library and with outside groups. Some examples:

Institutes, symposia, workshops. Exciting the imagination, stimulating the thoughts, increasing the knowledge of those who educate the young are the essential purposes of

(Cont. on p. 353)

Summer Institute: Helping Educators Help Others

"It has been fantastically challenging—just what I was hoping for. Very high-level, stimulating presentations."

—Christine Trufant, Massachusetts

"Being able to use the resources of the Library of Congress is an invaluable experience for a teacher."

—Rita Grimm, Minnesota

The "knowledge I have gained . . . can be passed on to students and colleagues."

—Bonnie Frederick, Maryland

These comments by educators who attended the 1991 Summer Institute at the Library of Congress typify the enthusiasm of the participants. With few exceptions the teachers and librarians threw themselves into the tasks of the institute with enormous energy and commitment, working eight, 10, even 12 hours a day preparing for morning classes and pursuing their own research projects in the collections.

The institute "will help me to focus my efforts more in the direction of primary documents in the classroom," said one participant. "I couldn't transport the Library of Congress home with me, but I have stacks of [copies of] primary source documents," said another.

The teachers and librarians were attending the three-week institute "The Bill of Rights and Beyond: Dialogue Between Vision and Reality," sponsored jointly with Catholic University of America, which explored the idea of "rights" in American history.

From July 15 to Aug. 2 the institute focused on three periods, one each week: the eras of the first Congress and the Bill of Rights, the Civil War Amendments, and the Civil Rights Acts. Lectures and discussions, workshops on teaching and guided research in the Library's collections were the bases for the institute. Three scholar-moderators, experts in their fields, presided over the content of each week: Sandra VanBurkleo, Wayne State University; Maxwell Bloomfield, Catholic University of America; and Drew S. Days III, Yale Law School. They were joined most mornings by a guest lecturer. Library staff guided participants' individual research, and education consultants helped them apply their findings to the classroom.

The institute stressed the use of primary documents in the classroom to fill in the necessary omissions and deficiencies of even the best textbooks and as a way to generate interest in research. Participants' individual projects included the incorporation of documents into a teaching strategy.

The institute "will help me to focus my efforts more in the direction of using primary documents in the classroom," said Scott Greenwell of Utah. Helen Hathaway-Hanson of California seconded him. "I couldn't transport the Library of Congress home with me, but I have stacks of [copies of] primary source documents."

Setting a standard of excellence was another of the institute's primary goals. Most school districts offer staff opportunities for professional development, but teachers sometimes complain that these are not sufficiently challenging. No one voiced that complaint at the institute. Also countered was the assumption too frequently made that it is permissible for elementary school teachers to know less than high school teachers. Institute participants, who teach at schools from kindergarten through grade 12, said the institute had put that idea to rest.

Said Donna Haines of Florida, "As an elementary teacher I do not normally discuss these topics in such depth. The seminar was wonderful."

"I had a wonderful, learning, growing time. I'm glad that I was able to be a part of it," said a participant from Washington, D.C.

"Considerably more depth of inquiry [was] encouraged and permitted here than in many other institutes," added R. Eugene Earsom of Oklahoma. Lisa Penman of Virginia concurred: "I feel the caliber of the presenters has been fantastic."

Crucial to these successes was the fine work of the Library staff.

Still, much credit for the institute's success must go to the participants themselves, who demonstrated determination to take full advantage of their time at the Library. Certainly the small stipend they received nor the three hours of continuing education credits given by Catholic University upon satisfactory completion of the research project were not the motivation for their efforts. Rising to the challenge posed by the institute's intense intellectual demands, they gave new meaning to an old truth: hard work has its own rewards. "I had a wonderful, learning, growing time. I'm glad that I was able to be a part of it," said Jim Weiler of Washington, D.C.

Education Services *(Cont. from p. 351)* the Office's professional development forums for teachers and librarians. Of these, best known are the Summer Institutes. The two- or three-week institutes began in 1989 with "To Make All Laws," which examined the workings of Congress, and continued in 1990 with "The On-Going Voyage," which explored the 1492 encounter of two worlds in the Americas. This summer's institute, "The Bill of Rights and Beyond: Dialogue Between Vision and Reality," which ran July 15 to Aug. 2, investigated the idea of "rights" in American history with concentration in three areas: the First Congress and the Bill of Rights, the Civil War Amendments and the Civil Rights Acts.

Thirty teachers and librarians of elementary and secondary students from around the country gathered at the Library for a tripartite program: scholarly lectures and discussions, strategies for teaching and guided research in the Library's collections. By mid-September the educators will submit the fruits of their individual research in teaching plans that stress the use of primary documents uncovered in the Library's collections. As a bonus they earn three hours of continuing education credit from Catholic University of America, LC's partner in this enterprise. This summer's institute was funded by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the History Teaching Alliance and in-kind support from the Library.

More modest are the programs scattered throughout the year. Over the past 12 months the Office has responded several times to invitations from Washington-area school districts to assist with in-service workshops. Two workshops for the Paideia program of professional development for teachers of the Washington, D.C., public schools were held at LC.

In November, a workshop at the Library will feature the LC exhibition "Washington: City of Magnificent Distances." Long-range plans include workshops for educators on using libraries, specifically the Library of Congress, as a rich teaching resource.

Exhibition Outreach. Increasing the value of the exhibits mounted by the Office of Interpretive Programs is a second strategy for leveraging Library resources to support education. Education Services prepares teaching materials to accompany exhibits. These have great potential for stimulating young audiences. The teachers' information packets and young people's "treasure hunt" sleuthing kits, which were tried during a Black History Month exhibition earlier this year, help classes prepare for their visit, encourage careful viewing while on tour, provide facsimiles of exhibit items for pre- and post-visit use and suggest followup activities. In the future these materials will be repackaged for broader distribution.

The Office is planning materials for "Washington: City of Magnificent Distances" (fall 1991), the Carter G. Woodson exhibit for Black History Month (1992) and the exhibit marking the Columbus quincentenary (fall 1992).

Miscellaneous Activities. Chief among these corollary in-house activities is work with LC's American Memory Project Team. American Memory, which captures entire Library collections on CD-ROM and videodisc, is being tested at 37 sites across the country, schools included, to assess the effectiveness of the technology and types of support required for different users. The Office of Education Services is helping to assess American Memory's value to schools and developing materials to guide teachers and students toward its most productive use.

During the past summer, the Office collaborated on another outside project. The D.C. Cultural Consortium, composed largely of the Smithsonian institutions in partnership with the District of Columbia Public Schools and Department of Recreation, offers District youths insight into these institutions. Spearheaded by the Kennedy Center's Office of

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Engrossed in one of the institute lectures are (from left): Christine Trufant, Lisa Penman and R. Eugene Earsom.

Education Services *(Cont. from p. 353)*
Education, the consortium conducts a summer program for high school students and a year-round Cultural Passport Program aimed at the same age group.

The Library, a full participant in these efforts, offered internships to high school upper classes and provided students with personal academic guidance. With help from Visitor Services, the Office also hosted the "junior corps" of lower classes for a visit to the Library's Madison Gallery and the renovated spaces of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Throughout the year the Office works with the Cultural Passport Program offering similar experiences.

The Future. The Office plans to broaden its constituency. The first task, inviting educators to use the Library's resources, is well begun. Spreading that message to the curriculum departments and school superintendents, as well as to education policymakers, is a top priority.

The Office also wants to increase the number of beneficiaries of its current programs. We plan to extend the summer institutes through teleconferencing and other media applications to far wider audiences. Similarly, in conjunction with LC's Interpretive Programs and Visitor Services, the Office looks forward to publishing a calendar of exhibitions that are supported by educational materials and docent tours. This would encourage classes from around the nation to include an educational visit to the Library during trips to the nation's capital.

To the national discussion of educational issues the Office is adding its voice as an advocate for demanding, substantive curricula for all children, the privileged as well as the underprivileged. The Library is well suited to this task. By assisting policymakers and participating in national forums, the Office encourages the national discussion of education issues and reiterates its commitment to being a resource for the education community.

Long after "competitiveness," "school based management," "school choice" and the vocabulary of national alarm about education have faded from memory, the Office's mission will remain important. And the Library will remain a source of learning for all ages.

In the current debate, which spotlights the crucial yet limited matter of work force preparation, easily lost is the essential understanding that human beings are not mere instrumentalities of politics or commerce. Inscribed in Library tradition is the Jeffersonian conviction that knowledge is necessary to a free and democratic society. Such a society requires well educated human beings.

When at about age 17 I stumbled upon the fateful notion that something was missing from the well taught but narrowly conceived Eurocentric vision of human achievement premised in my high school classes, I sought my revenge on Western parochialism by studying Chinese culture. Whatever Europe had in art, philosophy, literature, etc., China usually had more of it, had achieved it earlier and it commanded the West's respect. In my immaturity I threw the baby out with the bath water, rejected European and mainstream American culture, and signed up at college for courses in Chinese language, history and culture. At that time there were no departments of black studies, and all I knew of Africa was Tarzan. To this day I write and publish in the area of modern Chinese literature. I could never have constructed so powerful and idiosyncratic a defense against the trials of being black in a totally white high school had not my mother's vase silently intimated that other worlds existed.

By inviting young people into the Library to see its treasures on exhibit, in inspiring their adult mentors with the joy of knowing and learning, in entering the discussion of school reform with our resources of "staff and stuff," we cannot predict the good consequences that may follow. Because we cannot guess which skinny-legged, scraggly haired youngster in blue jeans and T-shirt will strike a spark that illuminates the world, we must assume that great deeds lie within everyone and channel our efforts to summon them forth.

Dr. Brown is director of the Library's Office of Education Services.

Junior Corps of the District of Columbia Cultural Consortium; they joined members of the Senior Corps who interned at the Library.

LC Friend, Benefactor Leonore Gershwin Dies

The Library of Congress lost a great friend when Leonore Gershwin died on Aug. 20 at age 90. She was the widow of lyricist Ira Gershwin and the sister-in-law of composer George Gershwin.

Leonore Strunsky was born in San Francisco and grew up in Manhattan; she met the brothers Gershwin in the late 1910s; she and Ira were married in 1926.

George, Ira and Lee (as she was known) traveled widely, moving in very elite circles in the music, theater and motion picture worlds. As Ira Gershwin's wife for 57 years, she was able to experience, first-hand, many of the signal events of the American musical theater in the 20th century.

She has been noted for her generosity, style, sense of humor, charm and—perhaps above all else – her devotion to the music of the Gershwins. She was a woman of uncommon imagination and vision, recognizing early on the important position this music would occupy in American musical history. Time has confirmed the accuracy of her judgment.

The Gershwins' association with the Library began in 1939 when Ira presented the manuscript for "Roll Dem Bones" ("The Crapshooters' Song") from *Porgy and Bess*. In the decades that followed, other members of the family made generous gifts, but it was Ira who assumed the leading role in gathering, describing and donating the music manuscripts, printed music, books, letters, photographs, sound recordings and other materials that have become the George and Ira Gershwin Collection—the preeminent body of primary source material for the study of the Gershwins and their work. The Gershwin Collection is one of the Library's great treasures.

After Ira's death, Mrs. Gershwin vigorously continued the work her husband had begun. Her numerous gifts to the Library include George Gershwin's autograph score for his two-piano arrangement of *An American in Paris;* the printed score for *Porgy and Bess,* which was used in preparation of the original production in 1935; Mrs. Gershwin's share of the famed "Secaucus" manuscripts (found in 1982 in a Warner Bros. warehouse in Secaucus, N.J.); and an extraordinary early notebook in which George Gershwin sketched out musical themes.

Leonore and Ira Gershwin in Beverly Hills, 1959; dining at Cafe Sacher in Vienna, 1928, (from left, rear): Ira Gershwin, Leonore Gershwin, George Gershwin and Emmerich Kálmán, an operetta composer. (The two men in foreground are unidentified.)

Among the highlights of Mrs. Gershwin's association with the Library was a gala concert held Sept. 29, 1984, when she was present for the announcement of the George and Ira Gershwin Room, to be established in the renovated Thomas Jefferson Building. The room

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William Ellis Named Associate Librarian for Science and Technology Information

William W. Ellis has been appointed for a one-year term to the new position of associate librarian for Science and Technology Information, effective Sept. 9.

Dr. Ellis will provide leadership during fiscal 1992 for the new science and technology information initiative at the Library. He will be responsible for developing a detailed work plan based on work already performed by the Special Project Team on the National Center for Science and Technology Information Services, identifying the personnel and other resources necessary to perform the work plan, assembling a team using the procedures developed for special projects and directing the team in performing the work.

Dr. Ellis has served since 1984 as a senior specialist in American National Government and Public Administration in the Congressional Research Service and brings to this position broad experience in academe, government and industry with specializations in transportation and other infrastructure, education, small business and tax policy as well as in issues of special concern to African-Americans and other minorities.

In addition, Dr. Ellis has served this year as acting director of the National Science Foundation's Division of Science Resources Studies, where

Photo by Alex Pohl

he managed the group that publishes the major government statistical reports on U.S. science and engineering activities. Last year he served as a visiting senior staff member with the Directorate of Scientific, Technological and International Affairs of NSF, providing a seminal staff paper on science, engineering and mathematics undergraduate education, organizational analyses and managerial and technical consultations to NSF senior staff.

A graduate of Phillips Academy (1956) and Oberlin College (1961), Dr. Ellis earned his doctorate in government and international relations from New York University in 1966 and has additional specialized training in social research technology and mathematical social analysis and computer programming. He is the author of numerous articles and books and has taught at several universities.

Dr. Ellis will also serve as a member of the Library's Management Team, on which he will share responsibilities for the formulation and administration of policies affecting the entire Library. He serves under the general direction of the Librarian.

Gershwin *(Cont. from p. 355)*

will house George's piano, George's and Ira's desks, paintings, posters and materials from their libraries.

More recently, Mrs. Gershwin visited the Library in May 1989 for concerts to inaugurate the Leonore Gershwin/Library of Congress Recording and Publishing Project, an enterprise conceived to produce complete recordings, with extensive documentation, of works by the Gershwins and publications of critical editions of the music.

The Library of Congress has benefited enormously from Mrs. Gershwin's generosity. She presented to the Library and the nation manuscripts and other materials that serve as permanent and tangible testimony to the legacy of George and Ira Gershwin. And she made possible concerts and recordings to bring this legacy to life.

The music of the Gershwins will live on in the national psyche; Leonore Gershwin's generosity will live on in the memory of the Library of Congress. But Mrs. Gershwin herself will be greatly missed.

—Raymond A. White

Leonore Gershwin with then Librarian Daniel Boorstin, Sept. 29, 1984; they attended a concert to announce the Library's Gershwin Room.

John Wolter: A Personal Recollection

John Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division for 13 years, retired Aug. 2. He was given an appreciative sendoff by his colleagues in that most appropriate of locations—the Geography and Map Reading Room. The event was organized and emceed by acting Chief Ralph Ehrenberg.

The widespread respect and affection John Wolter commanded was evidenced by the numbers of his colleagues who crowded into the reading room to wish him well—from secretaries and mail clerks to department heads and division chiefs.

Associates from the greater Washington geography and mapping community were there to do him honor as well: Richard Randall, executive secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names; Walter Ristow, Dr. Wolter's predecessor as chief of the division; Wilcomb Washburn, director, American Studies Program, Smithsonian Institution; Gary North, assistant division chief for Information and Data Services of the U.S. Geological Survey; Donald Orth, retired from the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names; Joseph Wiedel and Robert Mitchell, professors in the Geography Department at the University of Maryland; and John Garver, Barry Bishop and Tony De Souza, all high-level officials from the National Geographic Society.

Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services, acting on behalf of Librarian James H. Billington, presented Dr. Wolter with the Library's Distinguished Service Award "in recognition of a lifetime of achievement in the areas of librarianship, geography and cartography."

Even President George Bush joined the tributes with a letter praising Dr. Wolter for devoting his life to public service and adding, "on behalf of all Americans, thank you for a job well done."

John Wolter: "It's been an exciting time for me" at the Library.

In an interview with Dr. Wolter a week before he retired, he was asked to look back on his years at the Library and how his career as geographer and map librarian got its start.

John Wolter's career did not follow the usual progression. The son of a dentist growing up on the flatlands of Minnesota, Dr. Wolter was fascinated by faraway places even as a child. He collected railway timetables and maps, and he read all the travel books he could get his hands on.

When he finished high school during World War II, he tried to enlist in the Navy and the Air Force, but he was rejected because of severe hay fever. As he was leaving the recruiting office he happened to pass the U.S. Maritime Service, which, he noted, was "taking every warm body they could get." He signed up and stayed there through the end of World War II.

Dr. Wolter was trained as a seaman for the Merchant Marine and was part of the invasion fleet for Japan, stationed in the Philippines at the end of the war.

Upon returning to the United States, fate intervened once again, and at the urging of a friend he took the test for Officers Candidate School (OCS), passed it, and two weeks later he was at OCS in Alameda, Calif.

After four months he received his third mate's license and went back to sea as a deck officer in March of 1946; he was 20 years old.

"I was intrigued by the shipping business, always had been; and it got me around the world, so I stayed."

He worked for the Isthmian Line for several years until he was drafted by the Army in 1950.

The Army trained him for the Ordnance Corps as a parts clerk, "and I just couldn't stand that," he said, so when he got to his post in the Far East he took matters into his own hands and went ashore to see the captain of the port.

"I made a plea that they were wasting my talents by sticking me in this stupid Ordnance Corps; get me in the TC (Transportation Corps), and so they did. . . . They put me in the harborcraft company in Yokohama. I spent the rest of my time in Japan associated with that harborcraft company."

(Cont. on p. 358)

Wolter *(Cont. from p. 357)*

He skippered tugs as well as yachts for high-ranking military officers and taught coast piloting and tug handling in a small-craft navigation school. "They could never figure out why I was in the Army," noted Dr. Wolter, "and they never knew that I was drafted. I was in a *regular Army* outfit; I was the only draftee in that regular Army outfit for over a year."

When his stint in the Army was almost completed, he convinced officials to discharge him immediately so that he could enroll in college that fall on the G.I. Bill. "You had to use your wits," he observed wryly.

John Wolter earned a B.A. in geography from the University of Minnesota in 1956 and then went back to sea as an officer with the Isthmian Line.

"I could see that the [U.S.] shipping business was going downhill slowly," remembered Dr. Wolter, "that we were losing out; and there wasn't much of a future. I seriously considered admiralty law, but I decided that I should get back to graduate school. I needed some money, so I went back to sea for a little while, got some money, and went back to graduate school."

Dr. Wolter returned to the University of Minnesota, where he taught and worked as a map librarian for four years. "Minnesota was arguably the best department in the country at the time. . . . I just happened to be there at that time. We had to get the map and geography libraries squared away, merge the university collection with the geography department's collection. It was great; it was a lot of fun and a lot of work."

He then moved to the University of Wisconsin, River Falls, where he taught for two years.

John Wolter came to the Library of Congress in 1968 as assistant chief in the Geography and Map Division under Walter Ristow; he succeeded Mr. Ristow as chief 10 years later. Among the things he sees as his most significant accomplishments during his tenure as chief are acquiring $4 million worth of items, including the Coronelli globes, the Hal Shelton collection, a large number of wall maps and other items from Hans Kraus, building the wall map and chart collection, acquiring the third copy of Ben Franklin's map of the Gulf Stream, and building the globe collection from "a nondescript bunch of items into a world-class collection."

"We've seen two revolutions in cartography just since I've been here doing this; the one in remote sensing from satellite photography and the other in computer-produced cartography. Now we're going into geographical information systems and all these other things."

In 1975 he completed the requirements for his Ph.D. in geography from the University of Minnesota.

"I'm probably most proud of getting in at the beginning of the processing of geography and map materials, the cataloging of maps, the development of the MARC map system, the international standard, the bibliographic description for cartographic materials, Anglo-American cataloging rules for maps, and so on and so forth. We've been heavily involved in that all the time I've been here, and we've been very successful. What we have done is an international standard now . . . . It's an expensive proposition, but it means control of this material and it is available everywhere."

Dr. Wolter discussed the current arrearages in the Library, the need to get control over otherwise inaccessible materials, the particular problems of the special format collections, and how he would like to see some kind of LC "national graphics library" for the treatment of special collections such as maps, prints and photographs, and motion pictures.

"They are so much alike, the treatment of this material is alike, the storage of the original material requires cabinets and that sort of thing, not shelving, and it's just different. We've been concentrating on books and serials in this library of ours since 1800, and we really haven't spent an awful lot of attention on the special collections—and there are a lot more of them than there are books."

"It's going to be an exciting time, but it's been an exciting time for me anyway."

—*Helen Dalrymple*

Mrs. Joan Wolter, Sharon Schurtter, executive assistant to Henriette Avram, Henriette Avram, Patricia Van Ee and John Wolter listen as Ralph Ehrenberg pays tribute to Dr. Wolter during his retirement party.

New Poet Laureate Brodsky to Lecture at LC

Joseph Brodsky, Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, will open the 1991-1992 literary season at the Library of Congress with a lecture on Wednesday, Oct. 2, in the Mumford Room of the James Madison Memorial Building.

The talk, in which Mr. Brodsky will describe some of his themes for the laureateship, will begin at 6:30 p.m.; a reception will follow. Tickets are not required.

Mr. Brodsky, a U.S. citizen and Nobel laureate, has lived in the United States since 1972, when he was exiled from the Soviet Union. The nation's fifth Poet Laureate, he is also a recipient of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Award (1981). His essay collection *Less Than One* received the 1986 National Book Award for criticism. Winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Literature, he is one of only five Americans to win the award during the past 30 years.

Born in Leningrad in 1940, Mr. Brodsky left school at age 15 and supported himself as a laborer, millworker and merchant seaman while writing poetry. He taught himself English by translating English metaphysical poetry word by word. As his poetry and translations began to be read in Soviet underground (*samizdat*) poetry circles, his talent and his independent spirit drew the ire of Soviet authorities. Citing his "social parasitism" and "decadent poetry," the Brezhnev regime sentenced him to hard labor at an Arctic work camp near Archangelsk.

His literary work, however, had already gained him the admiration of Anna Akhmatova and other well-known writers and Russian intellectuals. They championed his cause and secured his release after 18 months of a five-year sentence. He was forced to emigrate and was stripped of Soviet citizenship in June 1972. Almost immediately, he called on W. H. Auden, an early fan, at the Audens' summer home in Austria. The English poet-critic's endorsement hastened Western recognition of Mr. Brodsky's work.

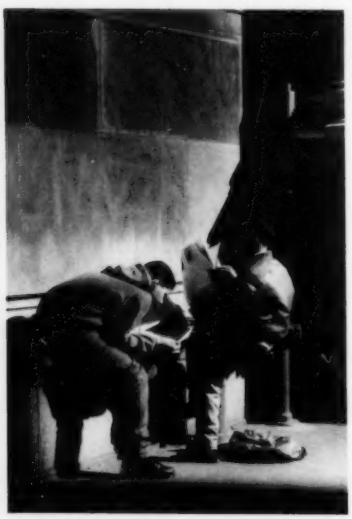
Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky. *Photo by Bengt Jangfeldt*

CIP Celebrates 20 Years: John Celli, chief of Cataloging in Publication, discusses the program with Barbara Biebrich, head of the Physical Sciences Section, Subject Cataloging Division (middle) and Lynn El-Hoshy, Subject Cataloging Policy specialist, during a 20th anniversary celebration. Over the past two decades more than a half-million titles have been processed, and in fiscal 1990, 45,000 CIP records were produced. The Council on Library Resources has contracted SKP Associates to conduct a survey of participating publishers, libraries and MARC tape subscribers to obtain input to help plan the future direction of the CIP program. Results of the survey are due to be released in 1992. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

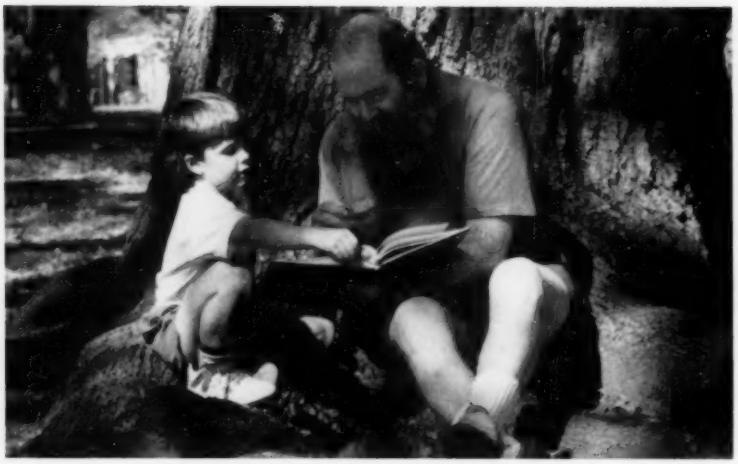
'Year of the Lifetime Reader' Photo Exhibition Opens

Twenty-five photographs celebrating reading are featured in a new Library exhibition in the east-west corridor of the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. They are the winners in the "To Be a Lifetime Reader" photo contest, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the American Library Association and World Book Inc. More than 600 winning photographs were selected for judging from contests sponsored by 256 libraries as part of the Center for the Book's "1991-Year of the Lifetime Reader" national reading promotion campaign. The photographs will be on display through the end of the year.

The winning photographs show people of all ages reading in a variety of settings. The Grand Prize winner, "Great-Great Grandmother Reads to Me," is by Connie Thompson of Pollock, Texas. As described by Mrs. Thompson, it captures her grandmother, age 94, reading to her 11-month-old granddaughter, "the top and bottom of five generations." Mrs. Thompson received a trip to Washington, D.C., and a cash prize of $2,000. She will be at the Library of Congress on Nov. 20-21 and will participate in the Center for the Book/American Library Association symposium "Developing Lifetime Reading Habits: Libraries, Youth and Elders."



"Untitled," by Stephen C. Mahan III



"Arthur and Zack II," by Leroy Rook

The photographs in the exhibit are arranged by contest categories: Adult Color, Adult Black-and-White, Youth Color, and Youth Black-and-White. Quotations about the importance of books and reading embellish the photographs. Hal Aber of the Interpretive Programs Office was exhibits director. A complete list of the 25 photographs and the photographers was issued by the Library of Congress in April. Several of the winning photographs and a list of the winners appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin*, May 6, 1991, pp. 170-171.

The Center for the Book was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries and to encourage the study of the role of books in society. The projects and publications of the Center for the Book and its 24 state affiliates are supported by tax-deductible contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

"Reading—A Lifetime of Adventure," by David Browne

Coast-to-Coast Walk for Literacy Ends:

Finish Line Is at the Library

A finish line greeted Library of Congress staff members arriving to work Sept. 9.

But it was reserved for a truly long-distance commuter: Julie Kimball. Ms. Kimball was arriving that morning from San Diego. She had discovered a novel way to avoid rush hour traffic: walking.

On April 19, Ms. Kimball left San Diego on a coast-to-coast walk to publicize the importance of literacy and raise money through pledges for scholarships and literacy education programs. She had firsthand experience of the importance of literacy: Five years ago, she herself was functionally illiterate.

Although she owns and operates a successful janitorial company with 125 employees, she could not read beyond the second-grade level. Finally, she admitted she needed help and began working with a reading tutor from Literacy Volunteers of Maricopa County in her hometown of Phoenix. Two years later, she was reading at the 11th-grade level. Since that time, she has become a leading spokesperson for literacy. She testified, for example, at a joint congressional hearing July 11 during the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Along the way from San Diego, she spoke to many reporters and attended events sponsored by Literacy Volunteers of America. Additional sponsorship came from Xerox Corp., New Balance Shoes and Exceed Nutritional Products.

Many others helped along the way, including members of a motorcycle club called the Blue Knights that she met under an overpass outside Atlanta; club members are former police officers. They provided an escort on Ms. Kimball's last leg Monday morning, beginning on the Virginia side of Memorial Bridge and up Independence Avenue to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, some 20 blocks east of the bridge.

At the finish line: John Cole (right) and Jinx Crouch hold the tape as Julie Kimball completes her trek; afterward, Dr. Cole and Ms. Kimball talk to reporter Bob Andrews of the Associated Press. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

At the finish line, John Y. Cole, director of the Library's Center for the Book, held one end of the tape and Jinx Crouch, president of Literacy Volunteers of America, held the other.

But couch potatoes take note: what really got Ms. Kimball through the tough times during her walk was pizza. And a fresh one awaited her at the finish line in the hands of a representative from Pizza Hut, another one of her sponsors. —*Craig D'Ooge*

PUBLICATIONS

Map Cataloging Manual

For years the map cataloging community lacked a complete guide to help librarians do their jobs more effectively. Thus the Library of Congress has just issued *Map Cataloging Manual*, created by the Geography and Map Division of the Library and published and distributed by the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. *Map Cataloging Manual* is a comprehensive and practical guide for cataloging and classifying nonbook cartographic materials. It is a 257-page, tabbed looseleaf publication, which makes it easy to add updates. It was produced in response to the growing number of map catalogers who want to apply cataloging rules, practices and procedures more consistently now that map records are being added to bibliographic utilities at an even-increasing rate.

The introduction to the manual says it best: "This new *Map Cataloging Manual* represents more than twenty years of effort to assemble all viable information, practice and policy regarding the cataloging of maps into one document." The Geography and Map Division created the manual for use at LC and to disseminate this information throughout the Anglo-American cartographic cataloging community.

Map Cataloging Manual covers classification of nonbook cartographic materials, subject analysis, minimal-level cataloging, MARC content designation, special treatment, etc., representing a number of areas not covered by a 1982 manual issued by the American Library Association and prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM).

Map Cataloging Manual follows *AACR 2* (1988 revision) and contains rule interpretations of LC's Geography and Map Division, as well as the full mechanism for developing call numbers for cartographic materials according to Library of Congress Classification Schedule G, as prescribed in Tables I-V. It includes not only guidelines that have appeared in LC's *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, but also information not previously released.

Map Cataloging Manual costs $30 (North America) or $32 (international). Updates will be issued as the need arises. Copies may be ordered directly from: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (202) 707-6100; fax (202) 707-1334.

Three New Volumes From Federal Research Division

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest three volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *Jordon: A Country Study*, edited by Helen Chapin Metz; *Romania: A Country Study*, edited by Ronald D. Bachman; and *Singapore: A Country Study*, edited by Barbara Leitch LePoer.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

During the past several years, over 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Jordan—$17, 008-020-01249-1; Romania—$17, 008-020-01247-5; Singapore—$17, 008-020-01250-5). Include check or money payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Law Library Issues Three Publications, Begins Foreign Law Series

The Law Library has issued three new publications. *Introductions to Research in Foreign Law: Japan*, compiled by Sung Yoon Cho, Far Eastern Law Division, is the first in a new series of publications about foreign law. The 15-page booklet covers the background, constitutions and statutes, treaties, judicial material and multinational sources that include Japanese law.

The guide, and those to follow, is an extension of the American law research seminars offered by the Law Library for congressional staff. The series of guides concentrates on a starting level for research and tries to include as many English-language texts as possible. The guides are available to the public as well as Congress.

The next publication in the series will be on the legal system of Israel.

Campaign Financing of National Elections in Foreign Countries, coordinated by Ruth Levush of the Near Eastern and African Law Division, surveys the laws regulating compaign financing in 19 countries. It covers direct and indirect funding by both governments and private contributors and discusses restrictions on contributions, limits on campaign expenditures, regulation of broadcasting advertising and methods of enforcing requirements concerning accountability reporting for money spent.

An introductory chapter by Ruth Levush is followed by studies on individual countries prepared by the staff of the Law Library. A short report is appended on the European Community. A selective and partially annotated bibliography is included.

Firearm Regulations in Various Foreign Countries, coordinated by Robert L. Nay of the American-British Law Division, compares the control of various aspects of firearms manufacture, possession, use and importation under the laws of 25 countries. The country studies were prepared by the staff of the Law Library. A short report is appended on the European Community. A selective and partially annotated bibliography is included.

Requests for copies of these publications or for information about the other publications of the Law Library should be addressed to the Office of the Law Librarian, Law Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 (telephone: 202-707-9838).

LC *Information Bulletin* Index Now Available For 1990

The Library of Congress Professional Association has published the 1990 *LCPA's Index to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. This useful key to *Information Bulletin* articles provides access by name and subject to the principal activities of the Library of Congress, as well as a range of national and international developments and issues of interest to libraries, information centers and publishers.

Included are areas such as copyright, preservation, automation, cataloging, authority control, and standards and reports of national and international conferences. The index also provides a handy means of identifying LC projects, products, symposia and exhibitions. For example: Do you recall what LC's ROLLUP project was, the participating agencies and the new name for the project? What is the geographic spread of the Library's services to the nation? The 1990 *Index to the LCIB* offers ready access to articles and maps that provide answers to these and other questions.

The 1990 *LCIB Index* is $10 per copy. *Special offers on back issues:* 1989 and 1990 Indexes—$15; 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 Indexes—$7 per copy; set of seven Indexes, 1984–1990—$45.

Postage: All orders are sent book rate. Overseas orders: add $4. U.S. and Canada first-class postage: add $2. All orders must be prepaid; payment should be made to Library of Congress Professional Association. Foreign orders should be in U.S. currency, payable through a U.S. bank.

Mail orders to LCPA, Index Orders, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

The L'Enfant Plan for the City of Washington

Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1791 plan for the city of Washington, D.C., is one of the preeminent landmarks in city planning. It is also one of the great cartographic treasures of the Library of Congress, housed in the Geography and Map Division.

Now, on the 200th anniversary of the plan, the Library, in cooperation with the National Geographic Society, the United States Geological Survey, and the United States National Park Service, has produced a remarkable dual package of L'Enfant's plan: an accurate full-color facsimile of the manuscript plan, as well as a black-and-white computer-enhanced reproduction. The computer enhancement brings out details of the plan which have become faded or invisible on the original document.

This unique package of historical record and modern technological achievement—the two maps, plus an 8-page descriptive brochure—is now available at the Library of Congress Sales Shop and by mail from The Library of Congress, Box J, Washington, DC, 20540. The $35 price includes shipping and handling costs. Visa and MasterCard are accepted, and credit card orders may be phoned in. Call 202/707-6095 to order or for further information.

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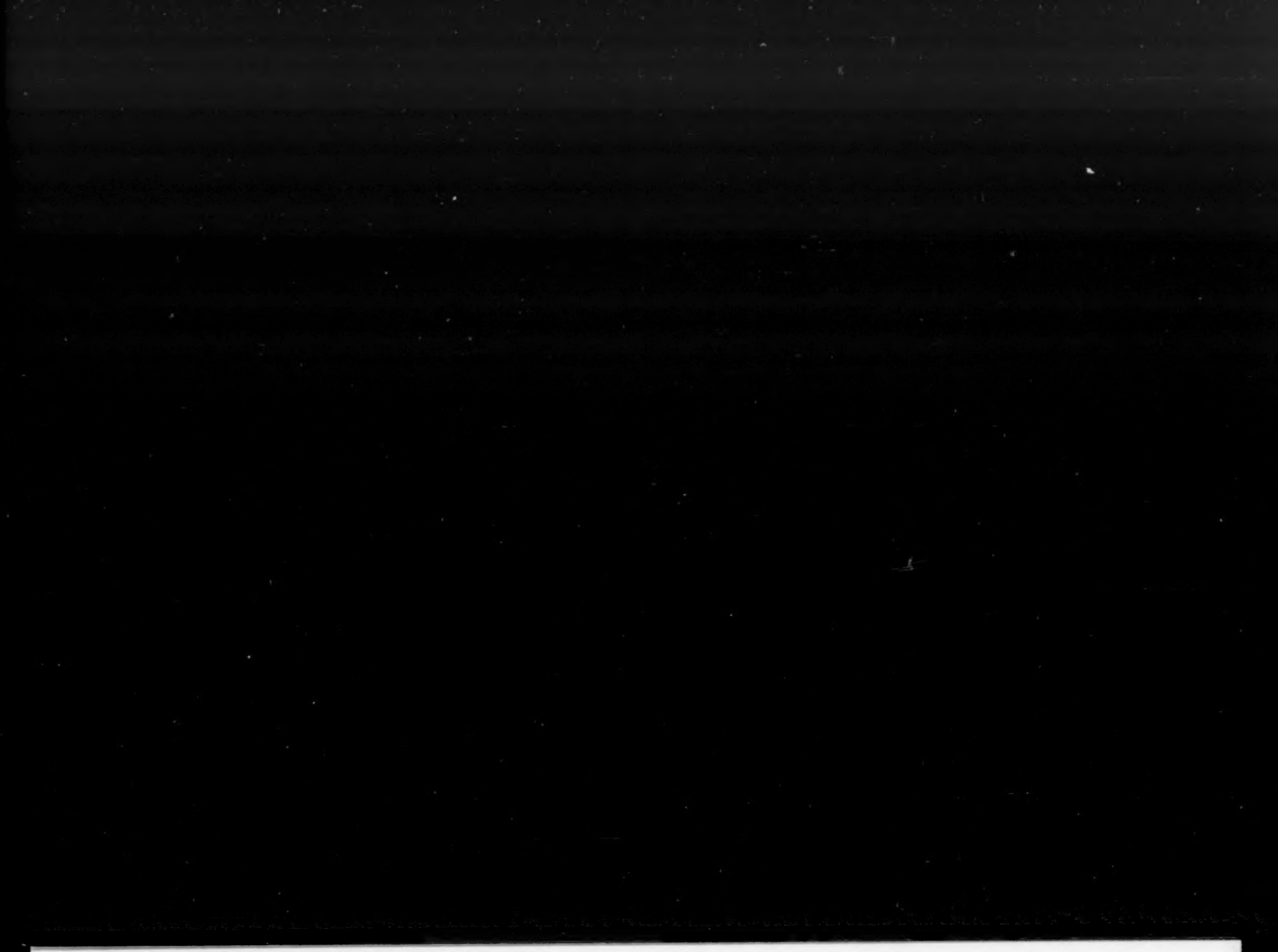
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